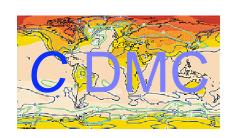




# Understanding the Gap between the theory and practice of GHG Reductions



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#### My Goal

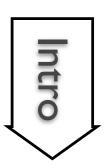
- Help accelerate the adoption of low GHG technologies in British Columbia -- both in the public and private sectors.
  - 70% GHG reductions
  - Proven technology
  - "Compete" with received wisdom about the economics of current technology





#### THIS PRESENTATION

- Aims to provide a description of real world challenges to realising the promise of such technologies.
- Concludes with a discussion of whether/ which barriers could be addressed through targeted interventions.



### THE TECHNOLOGIES

· Biodiesel from canola



 Ground-source heat-pumps at the district scale



Hot in-place repaving







#### BIODIESEL

- Production
  - 17 Mt of Canola production capacity
  - 7 Mt of contracts for production
  - 40% oil, 60% high protein feed
  - 85% lower lifecycle GHGs than dinodiesel
- Combustion
  - 25% more efficient than gasoline
  - NO<sub>x</sub> and PM lower than dinodiesel







#### BIODIESEL

- Missing:
  - Multinationals with EU experience
  - Technology assessment services
  - Risk appraisal by financial institutions
  - Legal framework for GHG credits
- Available in spades:
  - Subsidies (>\$1.80/Gal. in USA, ~90¢ in Canada)
  - Willing punters!



# GROUND-SOURCE HEAT-PUMPS

- Technology
  - Same principle as a refrigerator
  - 400+% more efficient at space heating than highest efficiency gas units.
  - ~8k more expensive per home if installed in new builds.
  - Less expensive still if the geo-wells are common property of an apartment building or block.
  - Least expensive when combined with cooling services at the district level.



# GROUND-SOURCE HEAT-PUMPS

#### • Missing:

- Installation standards & skills.
- Appreciation for the potential of this technology.
- Appetite for municipal govt. to launch new utility service along sewer and water.

#### Available in spades:

Willingness for inexperienced installers to capture rent



# HOT IN-PLACE REPAVING

#### Technology

- Uses heat to soften asphalt, remove, dry, recondition, and relay it in one process.
- Can repave 2+ miles of road-lane per day
- Directly recycles 85+% of existing material
- Costs 30-40% less than conventional (Mill & Fill)
- Direct GHG emissions reductions of 50-70%
- Improved pavement leads to 0-10% fuel savings
- Better pavement reduces traffic accidents



# HOT IN-PLACE REPAVING

#### • Missing:

- Engineering consultants who understand the difference.
- Opposition to alternative due to impact on landscapes from quarrying for aggregate.
- Support for better paved roads.

#### Available in spades:

- Companies willing to switch.
- Opposition from suppliers to conventional pavers.







#### SUMMARY

- Regulations can haphazardly induce the creation of:
  - Design standards & Installer certification
  - Technical assessment
  - Financial assessment
  - Legal support
  - Foils against structural constraints
- Or policies should do so deliberately and before loss of public confidence.